

A New Genus and Two New Species of the Tribe Blaptini in China (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae)

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Abstract: A new genus and two new species from the family Tenebrionidae of the order Coleoptera of China are reported in this paper, namely *Neoblaps* gen. nov., *N. huizensis* sp. nov., *Dila bomiana* sp. nov. The type specimens are preserved in the Museum of Hebei University.

Key words: Tenebrionidae; Blaptini; New genus; New species; China

The tribe Blaptini is a larger one in the family Tenebrionidae. Since Latreille set up the tribe in 1817, known 22 genera with more than 550 species have been described up to now. In China, known 17 genera and 146 species are recorded, occupied respectively 73.1%, 26.1% of the world. Among those, 7 genera (*Ablaps*, *Nalepa*, *Blaptogonia*, *Colasia*, *Protoblaps*, *Sintagona* and *Neoblaps*) are endemic to China (including the new genus described in this paper). Of them have 3 genera in the Himalaya region and 5 genera in the Middle Asia, both occupied 36.3% in the world. It can be proposed that the center of tribe Blaptini distribution is Himalaya-Middle Asia region.

1 *Neoblaps* gen. nov.

Bodies wider, moderate or bigger. Pronotum disc-shaped, with anterior angles rounded; anterior margin somewhat concave, base margin straighter, and lateral margin curved. Elytra wide oval, with very obvious bright granules; elytral mucro obtuse. Pro-, mesofemur of male with two obvious large dens at inner apex.

This new genus is similar to *Coelocnemodes* Bates, 1879, with the following differences (Table 1).

Up to now, know profemur or mesofemur equipped dens more than five genera in tribe Blaptini-beetles in the world, differentiation of them as following:

Table 1 The morphological difference of two similar genera

<i>Neoblaps</i> gen. nov.	<i>Coelocnemodes</i> Bates, 1879
1. Side surface of elytra with irregular and bright granules	1. Elytral surface with indistinct and longitudinal striations
2. Anterior angles of pronotum rounded	2. Anterior angles of pronotum obtused, somewhat protruding
3. Pro- and mesofemur with two very distinct teeth	3. Teeth of profemur obtuse, but almost without tooth on mesofemur

A key to known five toothed genera of tribe Blaptini

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Both outer and inner of profemur and mesofemur with two very clearly large teeth <i>Neoblaps</i> gen. nov. | pronotum flatter, lateral margin slope; epipleuron curve |
| Only outer of profemur with a tooth, sometimes mesofemur with a obtuser tooth 2 | <i>Asidoblaps</i> |
| 2. A clearly spur on protibia <i>Itagonia</i> | ♂ protarsi simple; lateral margin of pronotum curve; elytra simple |
| Two clearly spurs on protibia 3 | 4 |
| 3. ♂ protarsi with setae on sole surface, 1st segment slightly widened; | 4. Mentum transverse, anterior margin truncate; legs longer <i>Dila</i> |
| | Mentum narrow, anterior margin round; legs shorter |
| | <i>Coelocnemodes</i> |

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2 *Neoblaps huizensis* sp. nov. (Figs. 1 - 15)

Male: body, antennae and legs black; eyes brownish. Body rough dorsally, weakly shining ventrally. Anterior margin of clypeus transverse, outer margin of head with a distinct obtuse-angled prominence above antennae base; eyes transverse, weakly protruding beyond outer genal margin. Anterior margin of labrum slightly concave; anterior margin of mentum weakly convex and lateral parts curved; antennal apices extending as far as posterior 1/2 of pronotum, length (width) ratio of 2nd - 11th segments: 9(11):35(13):16(13):15(11):14(11):14(12):11(12):13(13):11(13):16(13); 2nd - 7th segments cylinder, 8th - 10th segments spherical-shaped and terminal segment ovoid; head surface rough with shallow concave. Pronotum transverse (almost 1.22 times wider than long), the widest in the middle, 1.9 - 2.0 times wider there than head; ratio of pronotum width at anterior margin to its maximum width and to width at base 51:84:57. Outer margin of pronotum curved, with complete bordered; anterior margin concave and basal margin straight; anterior angles of pronotum round-shaped; posterior ones widely obtuse; pronotal surface convex, flattened along outer margin, with deep transverse depression in basal half; puncture fine and very dense, merged in places around center. Propleural surface with distinct smooth longitudinal wrinkles. Prothoracic sternite steeply slopping behind coxae, with intercoxal process gently slopping before coxae. Elytra wide-oval (1.52 - 1.55 times as long as wide), widest before the middle, 1.39 - 1.43 times as wide there as pronotum; side margin of elytra visible from above in anterior 1/2; side surface covered with irregular bright granules; pseudopleuron smooth. Femur strong, ratio of length and width of pro-, meso- and metafemur 113(35):105(37):149(29), respectively; that for the corresponding tibiae 107(15):101(16):136(19); Inner apex of pro- and mesofemur with two very thick dens, in which deep concave at middle; Metatibia acurated distinctly; length (width) ratio of 1st - 4th segments of metatarsus: 17(11):12(10):14(9):30(8). Abdominal sternites with wrinkles and punctures, but without bristle

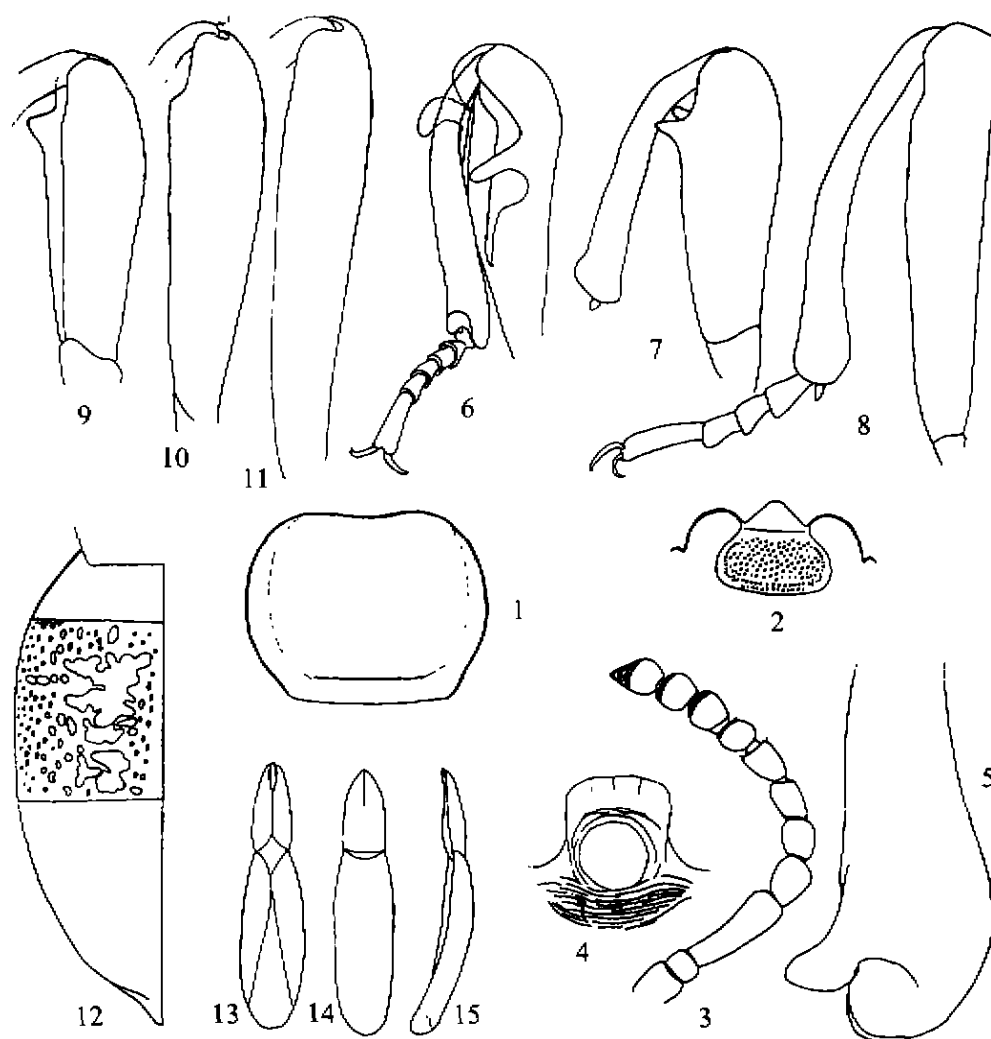
brush between 1st - 2nd sternites. Aedeagus length 5.1 mm, width 0.9 mm, basal plate 1.9 times longer than parameres, the latter wide-oval, regularly narrowed toward apex, 1.9 times as long as width; Aedeagus arcuate by lateral view.

Female: similar to male in body proportions, different from the absence of dens on mesofemur and relatively weak dens on profemur.

Holotype: 1♂, Yunnan (Huize County), 2800 m, 1985 - V - 24, collected by XU Zheng-Hui; Paratypes: 2♂♂, 1♀, data the same holotype.

3 *Dila bomiana* sp. nov. (Figs. 16 - 23)

Body black, long and narrow, without shine, elytral pseudopleuron, pygidium and trophi weakly shining. Anterior margin of clypeus truncate, and lateral margins arciformly contracted. Progena projecting and convex, but not wider than eyes, anterior part almost as wide as outer margins of eyes, narrowed slightly toward cervical constriction; eyes inclined and is the widest part of head; anterior margin of labrum with a shallower arciform incision, scattered by brown hairs on dorsal, middle part of anterior margin of mentum shallowly concave, and lateral parts curved; vertex flat, with sparse puncture on central part and dense punctures on the other part; antennae slender, with apices extending pronotal base; 1st - 7th antennal segments cylindrical, 8th - 10th segments sphere and terminal segment ovoid; 2nd segment thin and flat, smaller than 1st; length (width) ratio of 2nd - 11th antennal segments: 7(10):24(11):11(10):10(9):10(8):12(7):9(8):8(9):8(9):14(9). Pronotum transverse (1.18 times wider than long), the widest in the middle, 1.82 times wider there than head; anterior margin of pronotum deep arciformly incised, with rows of hairs on inner and complete fringe; base of pronotum straight in central part; anterior angles obtuse, slightly rounded in apex, posterior angle protrudent and concave; median part of dorsal gently elevated, around by dense round punctures; propleuron with obviously wrinkle, prosternal process with longitudinal concavity. Scutellum without obviousness. Elytra moderate elongation (2.09 times longer than wide), the widest at the middle, both sides near parallel, width 1.16 times there

Figs. 1-15 *Neoblaps huizensis* sp. nov.

1. Pronotum; 2. Mentum; 3. Antenna; 4. 1st segment of abdomen; 5. Profemur; 6-8. Pro-, meso- and metafemur in male; 9-11. Pro-, meso- and metafemur in female; 12. Elytron; 13-15. Aedeagus; ventral, dorsal and lateral view.

than pronotum; disc flatter, with deep median suture; elytral surface covered with dense punctata and irregular wrinkles; granules with continuously longitudinal trace, especially obvious the one close to median suture. Pseudopleuron comparative smooth; cervical part of mesosternum with dense rugae and projecting part with transverse groove. Femur stronger, Inter apex of profemur with two dens, and central part deep concave; length (width) ratio for pro-, meso- and metafemur: 83 (27):100(25):106(20); that for the respective tibiae: 76(13):79(14):103(13); length (width) ratio of 1st - 4th tarsi segments of metafemur: 10(10):12(7):12(7):28(8); claw slender, almost equal to 1st tarsus segment. 1st - 4th segments of abdomen wrinkled and punc-

ture. Without bristle brush between 1st and 2nd segments; pygidium with scatter punctures. Aedeagus basal plate 1.9 times longer than parameres, the latter regularly narrowed toward apex, the apex pointed, with longitudinal groove on central part.

Holotype: 1 ♂, Tibet (Bomi County), 3 050 m, 1978 - VII - 18, collected by LI Fa-Sheng.

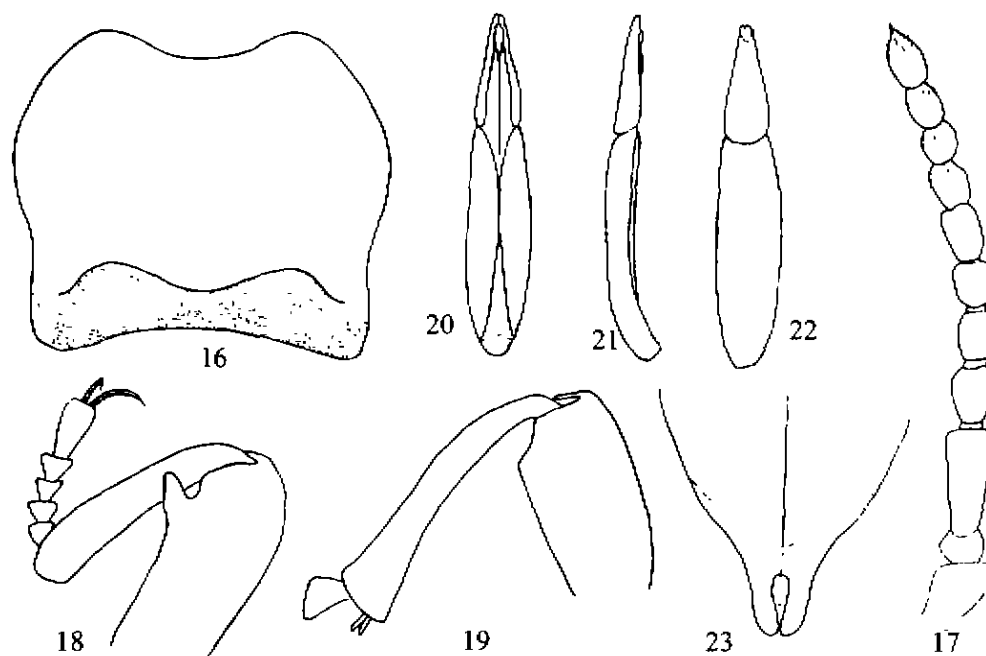
This new species is similar to *D. laevicollis* Gebler, 1841, with the following differences (Table 2).

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Table 2 The morphological difference of two similar species of the genus *Dila*

<i>Dila bomiana</i> sp. nov.	<i>Dila laevicollis</i> Gebler, 1841
1. Posterior part of pronotum with curved concave	1. Posterior part of pronotum with straight concave
2. Internal apex of mesofemur with 1 tooth	2. Internal apex of mesofemur without tooth
3. Elytral granules continuously longitudinal, trace, especially obvious the one close to median suture	3. All striations on elytra obvious
Distribution: East Tibet	Distribution: West Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region



Figs. 16 - 23 *Dila bomiana* sp. nov.

16. Pronotum; 17. Antenna; 18. Profemur; 19. Metatarsus; 20 - 22. Aedeagus: ventral, lateral and dorsal view;
23. Elytral micro of female.

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中国琵甲族一新属二新种

(鞘翅目: 拟步甲科)

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摘要: 记述了鞘翅目拟步甲科琵甲族 1 新属 2 新种, 即新琵甲属 *Neoblaps* gen. nov., 会泽新琵甲 *N. huizensis* sp. nov.; 波密地琵甲 *Dila bomiana* sp. nov.。列出了新属和新种与近缘属或种的视差鉴别特征或检索表。模式标本保存在河北大学博物馆。

1 新琵甲属, 新属 *Neoblaps* gen. nov. 和会泽新琵甲, 新种 *N. huizensis* sp. nov. (图 1~15)

正模: 1♂, 云南会泽(海拔 2 800 m), 1985-V-24, 徐正会采; 副模: 2♂♂, 1♀, 记录同正模。

新属与乾琵甲属 *Coelocnemodes* Bates, 1879 接近, 但前者: ①鞘翅有明显的发亮颗粒; ②前胸背板前角圆形; ③前、中足腿节均有发达的齿突。而

后者: ①鞘翅有不明显的纵条纹; ②前胸背板前角钝角形; ③前、中足腿节齿均不发达。

2 波密地琵甲, 新种 *Dila bomiana* sp. nov. (图 16~23)

正模: 1♂, 西藏波密结达(海拔 3 050 m), 1978-VII-18, 李法圣采。

新种与光滑地琵甲 *D. laevicollis* Gebler, 1841 较近似, 但前者: ①前胸背板基部之前有弯沟; ②中足腿节内缘端部有 1 钝齿; ③鞘翅背面仅内侧第 1 条纹明显, 余为扁平发亮颗粒; ④分布于西藏东部。而后者: ①前胸背板基部之前无弯沟; ②中足腿节内缘端部无齿; ③鞘翅背面有明显纵条纹, 无颗粒; ④分布于新疆西部。

关键词: 鞘翅目; 拟步甲科; 琵甲族; 新属; 新种; 中国

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